

The mills of civilization turn out an always-increasing crowd of homeless-seekers and they are all ad-readers.

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WEDNESDAY JULY 17 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

PEOPLE DESIRED MACADAM ROADS

But First South Was Neatly
Tricked Into the Use of Concrete-Asphaltum.

CHANGE MADE IN COMMITTEE.

Macadam Suburban Road Cheaper and Better, but Automobileists Prefer Asphaltum.

So the City Council Committee Blocks
Wishes of Property Owners in
Favor of Aristocrats.

The property owners on First South street, between Second East and Tenth East, are wiser but not richer, except in experience, from their recent encounter with the common council of Salt Lake City.

When they learned that First South street would be paved within a short time, the people living on that street began to hold meetings. They knew from the experience of the people on other streets that the ordinary cement-concrete asphalt pavement is excessively expensive besides being noisy. It was therefore suggested by a number of the residents along First South that what is known as a macadam pavement should be adopted.

CONTEST ABOUT ROAD MATERIAL

Committees were finally appointed to lay the matter before the council. It seems that a large majority representing about 4,500 feet of the abutting street property, endeavored to get a macadam pavement laid, while a minority representing about 1,600 feet of abutting property argued in favor of the cement asphaltum pavement.

The majority appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Goshen, Keyser, Miller and probably another.

The minority appointed Messrs. James, M. Hamberger and Doremus. For some reason only the minority committee, each of whom spoke, was heard by the street committee of the council. The argument that seemed to be chiefly relied upon was that macadam pavement was cheaper and that the macadam road will not stand up under the wheels of the heavier of the motor cars. The minority committee completely captivated the city council committee. The majority property owners were not heard in defense of macadam, and finally compromised with the minority committee in favor of Utah asphaltum.

THE MAJORITY DEFEATED.

At all events, the majority did not get what they had resolved upon. Mr. Black of the council was especially active in defeating the macadam proposition. He was heard by the council and had had enough of macadamized streets. He lives on Sixth East, where one of the recent fiascos with blue limestone macadam is in evidence. But a district judge who was opposed to all macadamized roads. The compromise on Utah asphaltum did not please him, and in the regular council meeting he moved to substitute the California oil product called asphaltum for the real material found in Utah.

COST OF PAVING.

It is now uncertain as to which kind of asphaltum will be used on First South. The contract for paving the street was carefully considered, and the estimates on which the assessments were based. The estimate of the city engineer was that the paving of this street with cement asphaltum will cost \$11 per front foot on each side of the street, or \$14.652 per linear block to the abutting property owners. Besides the proportion to be paid for by all taxpayers amounting to between \$3,690 and \$4,860 per linear block.

Some property owners preferred Utah asphaltum, at a cost of \$6.50 to \$8.50 per foot according to width. Others desired macadam at from \$4 to \$6 per foot.

COMMERCIAL CLUB SUGGESTS.

The street-paving matter has been prominently before other organizations.

At a recent meeting of the good roads committee of the Commercial club, the merits of the best materials for macadamizing were carefully considered, and recommendations were made that the city council be petitioned to investigate the qualities of the rock to be used in Dry Canyon, where the city has extensive holdings of its own. It was also urged that the reports of the United States department of agriculture on the relative values of road-making purposes of the different classes of rock found here be especially considered, and that a practical test be made of the material referred to by the good roads committee. In a formal communication drawn up for presentation to the council, the latter was asked to investigate also the cemented gravel which is plentiful along the Davis county road.

RELATIVE MERITS.

The relative merits of the various competing kinds of stone owned or offered by individuals or corporations, however, is not the question. The "News" has simply this to say on the subject of continuing material that none should be used that has not been tested according to established methods and found worthy according to standards adopted by scientific investigators and the practical experts of the department of agriculture.

From all that can be learned, however, the proposition to use asphaltum instead of macadam on the suburban streets, is not in the best interests of the people of this city, chiefly because, as shown above, the cost is so heavy that the property owners will scarcely be able to bear it. From the sanitary and social aspects a macadamized road of good material seems more satisfactory than the blue limestone dust from the blue limestone dust from the quarry where the traffic is not heavy, for the following reasons:

1. It is less noisy.
2. It gives a little to the horses' feet and therefore less injurious to the animals.
3. Its dust is less offensive than that from asphaltum streets. Of course, the dust from the asphaltum pavement may be just as bad as any other kind. Macadam dust is generally less offensive because the asphaltum is inferior to moisture, dries quickly after rain or sprinkling; while the macadam pavement absorbs some water,

remains moist much longer, and so keeps the dust from rising.

4. The rattle of the horses' hoofs, wheels, and the pavement is a severe trial to the nerves of most people and this evil is lessened by the macadam.

5. The horses slip more on the asphalt in the winter.

6. The asphaltum gets from 8 to 11 degrees warmer in summer than a macadamized road, varying with the dampness of the macadam. This effect is felt most at evening, and keeps the streets in some cities warm all through the night.

7. The cost of macadam is about one-half that of asphalt here; but in the east, for some reason, the macadam is still less expensive—in some places about one-third that of asphalt.

LOCALITY GOVERNS KIND.

But these remarks apply only to suburban streets with light traffic. In the business centers, macadam would wear down producing dust, and requiring frequent renewal. Cement and asphaltum seem to be the best for our business streets; hard stone macadam, for the country. The best rocks for macadam are traps or dike-stones, technically known as diabases and diorites. We cannot be supplied with these. Granite is desirable. Limestones are generally too soft. Quartz wears out rapidly. Since we have not the best material, we must choose among the second best; and the government tests made in advance are not very trustworthy guides. Unfortunately, we have never taken the trouble to have any such tests made, and the engineer merely explains that he has no authority to make tests of rock material.

Note is a great consideration. Rough surfaced pavements are noisy under traffic, and insufferable to persons in advance of the horse-drawn carriages. The rough surface tends to reduce the rental value of buildings, especially of those used for office work. We have not yet adopted any rock pavements and are thus far spared the expense of making the city a noisy place. The rough surface tends to reduce the rental value of buildings, especially of those used for office work. We have not yet adopted any rock pavements and are thus far spared the expense of making the city a noisy place.

Whereas, The lime rock taken from the Pascoe quarries which has been used in macadamizing Sixth East street is totally unfit for that purpose, being soft and muddy and easily washed away; and

Whereas, The pavement on said street is a failure in consequence of the use of said material; and

Whereas, The property owners are now contemplating the repaving of said street by surfacing same with asphaltum; therefore be it

Resolved, That the board of public works be instructed to discontinue the use of the said lime rock now being taken from the Pascoe quarries for macadamizing the streets; and further

Resolved, That they be instructed to make such arrangements for other and more suitable material to be used in macadamizing the streets, and to cause the contracts for which have already been let.

Presented to the city council and read by the clerk, the city streets and engineer, May 27, 1907.

THE PREMIER HAS REQUESTED THE
EMPEROR TO RESIGN IN FAVOR
OF CROWN PRINCE.

HAGUE DELEGATES THE CAUSE

Boldly Pointed Out Necessity of Abolition and Of Apologizing to
Emperor of Japan.

Seoul, July 17.—The Korean premier has asked emperor to abdicate because of action in sending deputation to The Hague.

Following a cabinet meeting yesterday which lasted four hours, the premier had an audience with the emperor in the evening continuing for three hours. It has transpired that the premier made a strongly-worded representation of the gravity of the situation caused by his majesty's sending a deputation to the peace conference at The Hague. He boldly pointed out the necessity for the emperor's abdication in favor of the crown prince, and of his proceeding to Tokyo and apologizing to the emperor of Japan. The Korean emperor made no definite reply.

On retiring from the palace, the premier immediately called another cabinet meeting which lasted until 2 o'clock this morning. It was determined to definitely decide on Korea's attitude today, or by the time of the arrival of Viscount Hayashi, Japanese foreign minister. It is believed that the ministers will insist on the abdication of the emperor, at all risk.

The H. H. Ching Ho, Progressive association, which is supporting the present cabinet has officially applied to Marquis Ito to help save Korea from the grave consequences of the emperor's action against Japan.

It is reported that the emperor has withdrawn 400,000 yen deposited in the bank of Shanghai.

It is not considered likely that the emperor will yield to the demand of his abdication without a struggle. Despite the perturbation and excitement of the court and cabinet, the emperor will yield to the demand of his abdication without a struggle. Despite the perturbation and excitement of the court and cabinet, the emperor will yield to the demand of his abdication without a struggle.

INSTRUCTOR STRANE OF UNIVERSITY DEAD.

St. Paul, July 17.—James A. Strane, an instructor in the University of Utah at Salt Lake City, was accidentally drowned in the Minnesota river near Fort Snelling last night. Strane, who has been spending his vacation with his parents in this city, was canoeing on the Minnesota with a companion. The canoe was overturned and Strane was drowned. His companion was rescued by a fisherman.

Mr. Strane was foreman of the machine shops at the University. He was a graduate of the Mechanics Arts school, St. Paul, and was a student at Cornell in 1900-1903.

GREEK PEONAGE.

War On a Supposed System Opened by
The Government.

Chicago, July 17.—War on a supposed system of Greek peonage has been opened by the government. Proprietors of Greek shoeing parlors, ice cream parlors and restaurants who lure boys from Greece to America and keep them in practical slavery, will be called to account.

Evidence involving a number of Chicago Greeks has been forwarded to Atty. Gen. Clegg, who is in charge of the investigation at Washington, and whole-sale indictments against offenders are promised by federal officials. In addition to the evidence by the Washington officials, a mass of evidence, it is said, already has been gathered in Chicago by Aloisius S. Sarephic, United States investigating inspector, who was commissioned by the bureau to make a special investigation here.

The entire system through which thousands of boys are said to be sold into slavery will be broken up by the federal grand jury, which will reconvene Aug. 2.

STOVEPIPE CLEANER.

Patent for One Issued to Henry O.
Sholdebrand.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., July 17.—A patent for a stovepipe cleaner has been issued to Henry O. Sholdebrand, Salt Lake City.

Joseph P. Guild has been appointed postmaster at Urie, Uinta county, Wyoming, vice, Edwin Eyre, Jr., resigned.

THE BUTTER TRUST.

Fails to Get an Injunction Against an
Independent Dealer.

Chicago, July 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Detroit, Mich., says that it was announced in the United States district court here yesterday that a butter trust exists in Michigan, known as the American Farm Produce company, and capitalized at \$19,000,000. Attorneys from Chicago, New York, Owosso, Saginaw, and other cities of the United States, who were called to the bar by the court, asked that the United States be restrained from engaging in the butter and creamery business at Saginaw.

Dudley, through his attorneys, straightaway made a claim that the company is a trust.

Lawyers for the American Farm Produce company stated during the day that Dudley had sold out his business at Owosso and Saginaw in 1906, and had promised not to engage in business again. They asked that permanent injunction be issued restraining him from doing business and that he had agreed to refrain from doing so.

Attorneys for Dudley said that their client had been forced to either sell at the trust's price or be put out of business, and that the trust had agreed to pay him \$12,000 a year salary.

Judge Swan denied the petition for injunction.

JEALOUS HUSBAND'S DEED.

T. O. Gholston Kisses His Wife and
Then Cuts Her Throat.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, July 17.—At their home here last night, T. O. Gholston, a well-known educator, kissed his wife and then cut her throat, killing her instantly. The cause of the murder was jealousy. Gholston was placed under arrest.

MEMORABLE EVENT
FOR UTAH MASONS

Masonic Silver Trowel, on Trip
Around the World, Due to
Arrive Here August 7.

(Special to the "News.")

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 17.—The Masonic silver trowel, on a trip around the world, which came here from Denver about six weeks ago, and since has been with Cheyenne lodge No. 1, and Acacia lodge No. 11 A. F. & A. M., will go to Salt Lake City on Aug. 7. A team will accompany the traveler, carrying with it a large number of wise Masons. The party will charter a special train and will spend several days in Salt Lake City.

The receipt of the trowel in Salt Lake City will be an occasion for the gathering of prominent Masons from all parts of that state, and the event will be a memorable one in Utah's Masonic history.

TRAIN DITCHED.

Engineer of North Coast Limited on
Northern Pacific Found Dead.

Butte, Mont., July 17.—The North Coast Limited, westbound, the crack flyer of the Northern Pacific railway, was ditched three miles east of Garrison this morning about 4 o'clock. Two baggage cars, the smoker and a day coach left the rails. The locomotive overturned, and in the cab, his hand upon the sand pipe valve and the brake lever, was found Engineer James Graham of Butte, dead at his post. No body else was injured. The cause of the accident has not been learned. The train was righted later and hauled back to Garrison.

SUR-REBUTTAL WILL BE SHORT

Judge Wood Will Not Limit Attorneys in Their Arguments in
Haywood Case.

WILL INCREASE COURT HOURS

O. M. Sackett Told of Troubles at
Smuggler Union Mine and
Agreement With St. John.

He Was Engaged in "Escorting" "Undesirable Citizens" Out of District
—Law of Self-Defense.

Boise, Ida., July 17.—Rebuttal evidence in the Haywood trial will be concluded this afternoon and as the case now stands it is quite likely that the defense will also close its case. Argument may begin on Friday.

O. N. Sackett, one of the officials of the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, Colo., was the one witness under examination this morning. He gave an interesting account of the condition existing in Telluride from 1901 to 1904, and leading up to the declaration of martial law. An interesting piece of documentation was introduced by the state in 1901 between Edward Collins, manager of the Smuggler-Union mine and Vincent St. John, president of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners. Under this agreement St. John agreed to stop the attacks upon the Smuggler-Union mine and agreed to pay the wages of the miners.

The defense announced the rebuttal evidence. He justified the action of the citizens in taking the law into their own hands prior to the arrival of the militia and described the conditions as contrary to the well being of peace loving citizens.

Boise, July 17.—On the opening of court this morning at 9:30, Atty. Richardson notified the state that the defense desired three of the state witnesses to remain in town. Judge Wood announced that prior to the opening of argument he would notify counsel as to the main points in the evidence on which he would instruct the jury. Clarence Darrow, for the defense, announced the sur-rebuttal for the defense would be very short.

LENGTH OF ARGUMENTS.

Judge Wood said that while he would not limit the attorneys in their arguments, he probably would increase the court hours so as to "get through" the case. He said that the lawyers were inclined to protest at this. Mr. Hawley, for the state, announcing that he had been anything but well during the past few days. He said he might have to temporarily abandon the examination of witnesses if he felt no better. The matter of arranging the hours for argument was finally left in abeyance.

O. M. SACKETT.

O. M. Sackett, of Telluride, Colo., for 15 years an employee of the Smuggler Union mine, was the first witness of the day. He told his personal experience in the Haywood case. He was in the mine in 1901 when he saw the miners and several other employees of the mine were compelled to run a perfect hail of bullets in order to get to the mine. "Who was the head of the union in Telluride at that time?" asked Hawley.

"Vincent St. John."

The witness next told of negotiating with St. John to have the firing stopped and reaching an agreement with him.

The defense objected to several of Mr. Hawley's questions and Judge Wood sustained them.

"I will say," said Judge Wood, significantly, "that the evidence is very doubtful the material of the testimony the state is trying to rebut."

Mr. Hawley said he thought that as the defense had been allowed to go into the matter of deportations, etc., from Cripple Creek and Telluride, the state was allowed to make a showing on rebuttal.

"The court will not allow you to go into details," said Judge Wood.

"I will assume what the court's instructions will be as to this testimony."

"We will see as to that when we come to it," chimed in Darrow.

AGREEMENT WITH ST. JOHN.

The witness was allowed to state that as a result of the negotiations he had with St. John, an agreement was reached. Edgar A. Collins, assistant manager of the mine, and St. John of the union, was drawn up and signed. The agreement was that the miners would be allowed to work in the mine, and the union would be allowed to inspect the mine. It was dated July 3, 1901, and in it the miners' union agreed to refrain from violence for three days. The agreement was in part as follows:

"It is hereby agreed between the

Miners' union, by V. St. John, president, and the Smuggler-Union mine, S. company, by Edgar A. Collins, assistant manager, that all work on said mine shall cease for a period of three days ending Friday, and that said miners' union will refrain from violence as to person and property for the same period. The said Smuggler-Union mine may employ four guards during the period."

The witness then told of the killing of Arthur Collins, superintendent of the mine, the disappearance of several miners in the district and various disorders. He said the men were afraid to work, that many of these were shot on the way to the mines, and it was because of these conditions that troops were brought into the district and martial law proclaimed.

On cross-examination Sackett said the trouble in 1901 lasted only three days. Then the agreement went into effect and the matter was settled.

"Am everything continued in peace in the district until late in 1903, didn't it?" asked Richardson.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.

"Well, there was a sort of armed neutrality."

"In the trouble of 1901, do you know which side fired the first shot?"

"I could only give hearsay evidence as to that."

Atty. Richardson read to the witness and the jury another agreement entered into July 8, 1901, by the Smuggler-Union mine and the miners' union. It set forth that the differences between the mines and the union had been mutually adjusted, the union expressing its "entire disapproval of the recent outrages" and agreeing not to molest union or non-union workers.

Not a single agreement was entered into in force and effect from July 8, 1901, up to the general strike of 1903 didn't it?"

"Ostensibly," replied the witness.

DEPORTATION OF MEN.

Sackett next was asked as to the part played in the deportation of men from the Telluride district. He said he helped to get out of town members of the union who were recognized as agitators and who had prevented peaceable citizens from going to work.

As to the deportation of the merchant, Mr. Brown, who sympathized with the union, Sackett said he took no part.

"But I knew they had him," he added.

"You saw him marched barefooted and without coat or hat for many blocks over the frozen ground and held for hours in a vacant lot, didn't you?"

"No, his wife had brought his shoes when I saw him."

"You made these deportations without any authority of law didn't you?"

LAW OF SELF DEFENSE.

"We had the law of self-defense," replied the witness.

The Citizens' alliance met the night of the deportation began a series of all-night watches composed of gamblers, merchants, bankers and others who had been boycotted by the union, the witness said he could not agree to any such proposition.

"What was it composed of, then?"

"It was composed of all persons who desired to see the mines in operation, who desired to live in peace with the union, and who wanted to work and let others work."

Asked if men of family and property were not deported, Sackett said that some men were temporarily deported who ought not to have been, but they were allowed to come back.

"No, sir."

"He is not even allowed to go back now, is he, despite the fact that he owns much property there?"

"I don't know as to that."

EFFECT OF DEPORTATIONS.

The witness said that since the deportations everything had been quiet and satisfactory in the district.

"And you have a local of the Western Federation of Miners with over 500 members, haven't you?"

"I've heard something about a union there, but I don't know of it."

Sackett could remember the names of only two men who were killed during the Telluride troubles.

"If Flotan and others were interfering with the peace why didn't you appeal to the court?" demanded Atty. Richardson.

"We had tried that for years and found it futile."

Flotan, the witness said, made several speeches and supplied the "desirable element" with goods from his store.

"And that's all there was against him, wasn't it?"

"As a matter of fact, Flotan was an advocate of the doctrine of non-resistance, wasn't he, and believed that when one cheek he should turn the other?"

"I never saw him do it," replied the witness amid laughter.

Flotan, he said, was known as a Socialist.

As the luncheon recess until 1:30 p. m. was ordered, Judge Wood announced that if possible he desired the trial to close at 3 o'clock.

The afternoon session was against the measure and there was one absentee. Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Spain and Portugal were in opposition, while the triple alliance, although Germany made a reservation, was among the majority.

Belgium presented a compromise proposal, but Joseph H. Choate of the American delegation, refused to accept it, saying that inasmuch as a majority admitted the principle of immunity, he could not consent to the limitation of this idea, especially as Great Britain had already declared they would not accept it in any form. This made unanimity impossible.

Prof. De Martens (Russia), who presided at the meeting, called attention to the fact that the American proposition was supported by a majority of the votes passed, populations of the countries voting against the principle was numerically larger in excess of those favoring it.

Mary Von Kapos Mere (Austria) and Count Tornielli (Italy) followed the example of Barth H. von Blumenthal (Germany) in their reference to the British proposition regarding the limitation of armaments which is to be presented by Sir Edward Fry at the next plenary sitting of the conference.

This places Signor Tittoni, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, in a somewhat embarrassing position; he is personally in favor of the British proposal, but he cannot ignore the attitude of his allies in the triple alliance. The United States and Spain favor the English views on this matter.

M. Nelidoff, however, does not think that Russia can support the idea of limiting armaments at present in view of the conditions today of her army and navy as a result of the Russo-Japanese war.

M. Bourgeois (France) personally favors limitation, but the French government regards this question as academic and impracticable.

MISSOURI AND KAW RISING.

Kansas City, July 17.—The Missouri and Kaw rivers have continued to rise slowly but the water is being carried off naturally and aside from a few washouts and flooding of lowlands, no serious damage has been reported in the past 24 hours. The stage of the Missouri this morning was 23.2.

The weather observer this morning predicted a further rise tomorrow and on Friday, when it is believed the water will begin to recede. It is not believed that a stage of 24 feet will be passed.

for three hours. Hau pleaded not guilty to the charge against him, but he admitted having been in Baden Baden the night the tragedy occurred.

THE ELKS HAVE A
MASSED BAND PARADE.

Philadelphia, July 17.—A massed band parade with all the bands playing the same music at the same time, one of the three big features of Elks' week, took place on Broad street. Every musical organization participating in the reunion, numbering more than 40 bands with 1,500 members, was in line.

The musicians formed at Broad street and Fairmount avenue and were arranged according to the number of the music played was "The Twenty-first Reunion," which had "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Home, Sweet Home," and "Auld Lang Syne," as the general theme with beautiful elaborations.

The route was south on Broad street through the heart of lower to South street, where the massed bands were dismissed. Fifty reviewing stands along the two mile route were crowded and the streets were jammed with a crowd such as Broad street has seldom seen.

The day was exceedingly sultry but the perspiring throngs cheered the aggregation of musicians as they passed down the city.

The contrast in costumes was ludicrous. At the parade could be seen the dazzling costume of some crack regimental musical organization by the side of more modest costumes of a village band.

After the parade most of the visiting Elks and their ladies went to the parks and about in the city where special entertainments had been provided. The drill contest will be held tonight.

MARK TWAIN SENDS
A WIRELESS MESSAGE.

London, July 17.—The following wireless despatch by way of Crookhaven from the Atlantic Transport line steamer, Minnetonka, and signed "Mark Twain," has been received by the Associated Press:

"Left the Channel Sunday, at 1:30 in doubtful weather and sighted the Scilly Islands Sunday night at six o'clock, sailing along slowly. At 6:30 a barque suddenly loomed up and lost her bowsprit by dragging along our side."

"We received very slight damage. The barque was coming for our broadside, but prompt action on both sides prevented a direct collision."

"The barque disappeared in the fog. We saw her twice during a three hour hunt but she was so quickly enveloped in the fog that we could not speak her, so we resumed our trail."

"All well."

"MARK TWAIN."

The Minnetonka, on board which Mark Twain is a passenger, sailed July 12 from London for New York.

THE LONGWORTHS IN PORTLAND

Portland, July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth arrived here from Yellowstone park about 11 o'clock last night and left three-quarters of an hour later for San Francisco, where they will take steamer Siberia for Honolulu.

COMMITTEE FOR
AN AMERICAN IDEA

Votes Twenty-one for Eleven
Against Inviolability of Private Property at Sea.

MANY NATIONS OPPOSE IT.

They Are Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Spain and Portugal—
Triple Alliance For It.

The Hague, July 17.—A vote upon the principle of the American proposition regarding the inviolability of private property at sea was taken today by the committee of the conference dealing with the Geneva convention. Twenty-one delegates voted favorably, 11 were against the measure and there was one absentee.

Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Spain and Portugal were in opposition, while the triple alliance, although Germany made a reservation, was among the majority.

Belgium presented a compromise proposal, but Joseph H. Choate of the American delegation, refused to accept it, saying that inasmuch as a majority admitted the principle of immunity, he could not consent to the limitation of this idea, especially as Great Britain had already declared they would not accept it in any form. This made unanimity impossible.